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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.
Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, ss. I, Geo. B. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending March 4th, 1887, was as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 26, 1887	14,800
Sunday, Feb. 27, 1887	13,650
Monday, Feb. 28, 1887	14,800
Tuesday, Mar. 1, 1887	14,340
Wednesday, Mar. 2, 1887	14,300
Thursday, Mar. 3, 1887	14,300
Friday, Mar. 4, 1887	14,325
Average	14,374

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 7th day of March A. D., 1887.
(SEAL) Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of February, 1887, was 10,525 copies; for March, 1887, 13,650 copies; for April, 1887, 13,191 copies; for May, 1887, 14,340 copies; for June, 1887, 13,985 copies; for July, 1887, 13,514 copies; for August, 1887, 13,464 copies; for September, 1887, 13,630 copies; for October, 1887, 13,289 copies; for November, 1887, 13,348 copies; for December, 1887, 13,337 copies; for January, 1887, 13,396 copies.

Geo. B. Tschuck, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1887.
(SEAL) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE NEW YORK WORLD gets it in a nut shell when it says "No one should hesitate in choosing between high license and low saloons."

COLONEL GILDER has returned from his Arctic expedition in search of the North Pole. It is needless to say that he did not bring the pole with him.

"AFTER all there is no place like virtuous old Missouri," mournfully remarks the Kansas City Times. It is to be sincerely hoped that there is not.

A BILL which would provide a boon to borrowers, regulating chattel mortgage loans, was introduced early in the session. It has so far failed to become a law.

A THRILLING romance, "How Geo. W. Peck Put Down the Rebellion," is on our table. A kind and long suffering reading public would rather hear about Mr. Peck being put down.

MR. GOULD has just purchased nine hundred more miles of railroad, the St. Louis & San Francisco with its branches. He is getting ready for the inter-state commerce law.

THE VOICE of Belva Ann Lockwood is raised to say that "America is better protected by its churches than by naval defenses." Can it be possible that Belva is hedging for another struggle in 1888?

SENATOR INGALLS will make another effort to have inauguration day changed from the 4th of March to the last Tuesday in April. The Kansas senator knows what a harmless hobby is, and he will insist upon his measure.

THE ATLANTA Constitution says "there is a custom in Nebraska of taking a senator each from the northern and southern parts of the state." There once was a custom. The railroad companies, however, consider peculiar pliable fitness rather than geographical location.

WITHOUT any question, Mrs. James Brown Potter, for an inexperienced actress, has developed wonderful knowledge in the art of successful advertising. The cable each day devotes great space to the American lady, and as yet she has not even made her first farewell tour.

DEBATE the discussion in the senate of the soldiers' home bill, just in the heat of the battle, it is said that gallant Tom Majors got between the lines, seemed puzzled and was at a loss to move. His graceful straddle of the question for a long time, is described as being really beautiful.

FIGURES compiled by a New York gentleman indicate that the debt of the United States is only seventy-three cents per acre. It is evident from this information that Uncle Sam is not among the great capitalists who have been loaning money and taking mortgages on large portions of the earth's surface.

NEBRASKA wishes to remind doubting people who have regarded our legislature as the only natural curiosity of which we boast, that the "buffalo wallow" discovered at Norden, this state, is an attraction not equaled on the continent. According to our Monday dispatches, the water contained in the "wallow" possesses wonderful healing powers. After all it may be that the Chicago river was not made in vain.

THE MORMONS criticize the management of their delegate, Caine, and say it was not expected that the supplemental polygamy bill would ever get on the floor of the house. The Mormon agents in Washington, however, claim to be content with the situation. They intend to contest the law in the courts, and state that some of its provisions and penalties, intended for themselves alone, will be made applicable to the District of Columbia and other territories. By this making the house plain in unexpected places they hope to make the law odious. Failing in this they propose to colonize Utah with Mormon voters from adjoining territories. It is certain that no means will be left untaken to retain control of territorial affairs by the Polygamists. They are fertile in resources, unscrupulous in methods and rebellious at heart, but we think the new law, added to the old, will cut the snake's tail off just behind the head.

A Scandalous Outrage.

The action of the house in the Snell-McKenna contest, was a scandalous outrage. When the legislature met, McKenna, the democratic member from Sarpy county, was seated by virtue of his certificate. His seat was contested by Snell, the republican candidate on various grounds. After holding back his report for nearly a month, the committee on elections declared Snell entitled to McKenna's seat. The proofs to support this conclusion were overwhelming. It was shown by an abundance of testimony that a large number of non-resident repeaters had been voted in Sarpy county for McKenna. Most of these men were graders living in Douglas county and voted at Papillion. These men had doubtless been voted in both counties for Senator Campbell. Other testimony in support of Snell's claim was produced before the committee, leaving no room for doubt as to the title of Snell to the seat fraudulently held by McKenna. By preconcerted trickery on the part of certain railroad republicans, the report of the committee was recommitted two weeks ago. But the committee made a second report shortly after in favor of unseating McKenna and seating Snell. When the final vote was taken by the house last Friday the committee's recommendations were reversed and McKenna declared rightfully elected, in the face of the notorious fact that he had obtained and held his seat by fraud.

This result was brought about by a remarkable combination. The self-styled stalwart republicans united with the solid democracy to keep McKenna a lion-doum in his seat. The democrats who voted for McKenna have the semblance of excuse for their action on party grounds. But what defense can republicans make for helping to perpetrate such a palpable fraud upon the electors of Sarpy county, on the state at large and on their own party?

It is hardly necessary to add that the testimony in the Snell-McKenna case has borne out what we have before asserted, that Mr. Campbell was not elected fraudulently by Sarpy and Douglas, but secured his seat by systematic fraud. It is barely possible that the disclosures made by the Snell-McKenna contest had great weight with railroad republicans in determining their action. They did not propose to concede, by seating Snell, that Rosewater, and not Campbell, had been elected in this senatorial district.

The Pacific Railroad Commission.

The president has another important and delicate duty to perform in selecting the members of the Pacific railroad commission. It is reported from Washington that the railroads will seek to control the appointments. If they fail in this they will undoubtedly seek to control or manipulate the commission, and therefore the president cannot exercise too much care in appointing men not only of the necessary ability, but of the very highest character, who will be proof against all of the many corrupting influences and methods that may be employed to secure conclusions favorable to the corporations. We expressed our disapproval of this legislation while it was pending, on the ground that it could only serve to prolong to the interested corporations the opportunity to plunder the people, while withholding from the government obligations long overdue. We do not anticipate from the investigation any important developments not already known and easily accessible. But the investigation by a commission having been ordered it is most desirable that it shall be thoroughly and faithfully prosecuted, and that the men upon whom this duty is devolved shall be of the requisite ability and unquestioned integrity. It is presumed that the president fully appreciates this consideration.

The bill provides for three commissioners, whose duty it will be to examine into the working and financial management of all the Pacific railroads that have received aid from the government in bonds, to ascertain whether they have observed all the obligations imposed upon them, and whether their books and accounts are, or have been, so kept as to show the net earnings of the aided roads, or whether there has been a diversion of earnings of aided roads to less productive branches, or to wrongful or improper purposes. The commission will ascertain whether there is a discrimination of rates in favor of any and, if so, how much money is due and owing to the United States on account of mistaken or erroneous accounts, reports, or settlements made by said roads. It will also inquire into the kind, character and amount of assets, and what assets are now subject to the lien of the government; and also whether any dividends have been unlawfully declared by the directors or paid to the stockholders of the companies, and if so, to what extent and whether the amount thereof may not be recovered. It will ascertain whether any new stock or bonds have been issued without authority of law, what amount of money or credit has been or may be loaned or borrowed by aid of said companies to any person or corporation, what amounts of money or other valuable consideration, such as stocks, bonds, passes, and so forth, have been expended or paid out by said companies and whether the railroads have paid money or other valuable consideration, or done any other act or thing, for the purpose of influencing legislation. The commission will investigate and report all the facts relating to an alleged consolidation of the Union Pacific railroad company, the Kansas Pacific railroad company and the Denver Pacific railway and telegraph company into an alleged corporation known as the Union Pacific railway company. It is also authorized to consider and report whether the interests of the United States require any extension of the time for performance of the obligations to the United States of said companies or any of them.

It will be seen that the scope of the investigation provided for by the law is very comprehensive, and it is at all necessary to expend \$100,000 to obtain this information the law is doubtless all that could be desired for the purpose. It is said that enough testimony already has been secured to warrant the belief that at least one senator will be unseated, and the examination goes to the bottom it is believed a long list of legal fees will be discovered proving every charge made of the corrupting influences of these corporations in Washington. The complex character of the investigation required, and the interests involved, personal and otherwise, demand the highest

order of ability and integrity in the commission.

Greatly Interested But Not Alarmed.

The authorities and people of Canada are profoundly interested in the policy of limited retaliation proclaimed by this country, but they profess not to be alarmed. The matter takes precedence of all others in official and popular concern, and the opinion seems to vary generally in favor of the consequences of carrying out the policy will be quite as serious to the United States as to the Dominion. One of the ministers is quoted as saying that "we can make it just as hot for the United States as they may do for us," and this official was able to suggest advantages that would result from retaliation that would more than offset the possible injuries. Another minister had no doubt Canada would live under a policy of retaliation, and was not certain that the consequences would not be quite as serious for one country as the other. The government organs insist that Canada cannot agree to yield to coercion, and that if nothing comes of the proposals she has submitted through the imperial government, there will be left for the Dominion government nothing to do but to enforce the existing regulations. On the other hand there is a very large conservative element which desires the government to pursue a course that will avoid the application of a retaliatory policy by the United States and secure as speedily as practicable a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. It is not improbable that this element will be found to have considerable influence, and may have the effect to induce the government to modify its hitherto hostile attitude. The late elections showed a weakening hold of the government upon the support of the people which may also operate in this direction.

It really rests with the Dominion authorities to determine whether or not retaliation shall be put in practice. The measure passed by congress is nothing more serious than a timely and necessary warning. It doesn't propose redress for wrongs already committed against citizens of the United States, but simply that similar acts in the future shall be met by the same line of treatment towards citizens of Canada. It gives to the president a broad discretion, which it is expected he will use wisely and firmly. If the Canadian government adheres to its present policy, it will invite retaliation to the extent provided for by the law, and if this is not found to be sufficient a more radical measure will certainly follow. The matter is in its own hands, and it is fairly warned that this country will no longer patiently tolerate the violation of treaty rights to the injury of its citizens and their interests.

Cable Road Franchises.

The decision recently rendered by the United States circuit court in the street railway and cable road injunction suits disposes of all pretense of exclusiveness on the part of the horse railway company to the use of our streets for street-car transit. The court has laid down the principle as fundamental that no exclusive franchise can be given by the legislature or the city council to any public corporation or individual, under any conditions. This is the position which the Bee has always maintained in regard to franchises granted by this city to public corporations which have contracted to supply Omaha with gas and water, or to operate railroads in our streets.

Now that the exclusive pretensions of the horse railway company have been over-ruled, no similar claim is likely to be set up by the cable company, which holds a franchise for certain streets under an ordinance approved by a popular vote last year. It is manifestly a settled fact that the city may grant franchises and rights of way to many street car lines, cable roads, electric railways or elevated roads as may be deemed best for the public convenience. The question that presents itself to the council, which is to take the initiative in the grant of such franchises, is simply under what conditions and restrictions they shall be given. It is conceded on all hands that every street franchise in a growing city like Omaha has a value. The proper business course would be to let it to the best bidder. It is doubtful, however, whether capitalists would bid upon any such franchise unless there was a guarantee that no other franchise during a period of years would be given for the same streets to any other party. If franchises are to be given to several companies for the same streets, they would command a very small bonus, if any. The problem which the council is called upon to solve is first, under what conditions franchises are to be given, and second, to whom. It would seem to us that a liberal policy towards capitalists who propose to invest in cable roads would be in the end the most advantageous to the city. The boom which Omaha is now enjoying cannot continue unless we encourage every enterprise that promises to bring capital into active use in public improvements. If half a dozen companies are willing to risk their capital in building cable roads, they should by all means be allowed to do so, providing that they are required to furnish proper guarantees that they may carry out what they propose to undertake. Make them give first-class bonds, with forfeiture clause, that they will construct so much cable or other street railway during the first year, and so much each successive year until a given number of miles have been completed. If the Omaha Horse Railway company desires the privilege to convert part of its system or to build new cable road, no obstacles should be thrown in its way. There is no valid reason why that company should be debarred from adopting modern rapid transit appliances under the conditions which have been exacted from the Omaha Cable company.

Another Junket. A party of United States senators will leave Washington next week on a pleasure tour to Florida and Cuba. The Pullman Palace Car company has generously, as usual, placed at the disposal of the honorable junketers one of its magnificent and regal coaches, and the railroad and steamship companies will doubtless vie with each other in making the junket an ovation long to be remembered. The inter-state commerce law, will of course not interfere in the least.

Whatever "undue advantage" may be given by the transportation lines to this royal outfit, will of course be within reach of the next group of senators and congressmen who desire to recuperate their worn-out constitutions in the salubrious climate of Florida and Cuba. Nebraska in this instance at least has been duly accorded her share of the favors through Senator Manderson, who is to be one of the guests on this exclusive excursion.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

The board of public works has taken it upon itself to recommend the rejection by the council of the bid for Berea stone curbing, although it is twelve cents less than the lowest bid. Now the entire tax for curbing is laid upon the owners of abutting property. The city does not pay one dime. Why should the council ask for bids on any stone, excepting Colorado, if it is a foregone conclusion that the higher bid will be accepted under pretense that the material is worth more money? Two years ago upper Farnam, west of Fifteenth street, was curbed with Berea stone. That part of the street has a great deal of traffic, but the Berea stone has been found good enough. Why then compel property owners on residence streets to pay twelve cents per foot more for their curbing than it can be laid for with stone that has stood the test, not only in Omaha, but many other cities?

A CERTIFICATE of character given the administration by Pension Commissioner Black will be accepted in only limited circles, even among democrats. There is reason to believe, furthermore, that if the administration were asked to do so it would decline to reciprocate General Black's endorsement. The pension commissioner is one of the striking examples of the early mistakes of the administration in the matter of appointments and quite as many as any other public official was for a long time a troublesome and heavy burden. He was for a time one of the most zealous friends of the spoils hunters, and took such advantage of the toleration shown him that the president at last found it necessary to interpose in order to save the civil service reform reputation of the administration from being badly damaged. General Black has since endeavored to shine as a convert to the reform. His uncurbed partisanship was also conspicuously manifested for a time to the detriment of the administration, and to save his place he was compelled to hold his seat in check. In his official capacity he has not placed the soldiers of the country under any obligations to him, and the record he has made in this respect will not redound to the advantage of the administration, if it shall come up for trial next year before the people. In short, General Black's best service to Mr. Cleveland will be done by keeping silent.

The president said he would not go to the capital to sign bills at the close of the session, but he did. The senate said it would not pass bills in the last hours of the session that it had not time to fully consider, but it did. Truly the dread of an extra session was very potent, and Holman and Randall made no mistake this time in banking upon it. But they had to yield on many points nevertheless, and the chances are that they have won their last legislative game.

In his recent speech opposing woman suffrage, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, eloquently said that when he went home he wanted to go back, "not to be received in the embraces of some female ward politician, but by the earnest, loving look and smile of a true woman." Mr. Vest evidently thinks that his love and affection would grow cold if he was passionately embraced by a constable.

NECESSITY is truly the mother of invention. Mr. Sid H. Nealey, a Washington newspaper man, has very recently secured patents on a very effective submarine torpedo. It is named the "Sea Devil," and is capable of carrying 1,000 pounds of dynamite. It can also be used as a coast defense in editorial rooms where infuriated persons call to whip the editor.

A SAILOR was recently taken very sick in New York, and it was supposed he had yellow fever. The physician pronounced it "pernicious bilious fever." The reporter of the paper recording the case had been a Washington correspondent, and the cold types made it read "pernicious activity." The case was submitted to Mr. Cleveland.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

Queen Victoria, during her approaching visit to Aix-les-Bains, will be known as the Countess Balmoral.

Queen Margaret of Italy recently sent a story to a Roman periodical, under an assumed name, and it was rejected.

The prince and princess of Wales will give a big ball at Marlborough house on March 10, notwithstanding it is the season of Lent.

The princess of Wales is passionately fond of the odor of cherry blossoms, and London is said to have every day in the year. Then she drops off to sleep and dreams that he is shooting down a 4,000 toban slide with a fifty-pound weight on his stomach.

The king of Spain is to give a ball at the royal palace in Madrid. In honor of the occasion he will put on his first short frock. He can walk a little now, and to be hospitable, he will distribute handsome memoranda books to all the children who come. Two grandsons of the emperor of Brazil and the sons of the Princess Imperial are to be there.

Princess Miriam Likelike died at Honolulu, February 3, aged thirty-six years. A sister of his Majesty King Kalakaua, she was the daughter of the black chief, Chiefess Keekahi, and was married to Prince Likelike in 1850.

The Hon. Archibald Scott Cleghorn, member of the house of nobles and of privy council of state, and is the only member of the royal

family having issue. Hence her only child, the Princess Kaiulani, who was eleven years old the 10th of October last, is heiress presumptive to the throne.

How Capitalists are Made.

North Wales (Pa.) Record. A correspondent wants to know what a capitalist is, anyway. Well, in this country a capitalist is generally a workingman who has learned how to live on less than he earns.

A Hint to Sir Knight Pullman.

Chicago News. As a matter of courtesy to his customers, Sir George Pullman, knight, should have his coat-of-arms engraved on the checks for sleeping car berths which his vassals exchange with the public for jingling coin.

Going for the Caesar.

Chicago Tribune. Dakota has reached consideration of a law which should have been formulated long ago. The user in Dakota is about the most despised specimen of his kind in the United States. He has swarmed upon the settled farm already, and the new law is intended to make him regulate his appetite a little.

Better Than Gold.

Columbus Dispatch. Surely, nothing is better than money, you know.

And fondly you look at your gold; Let me tell you, then, something that far will outvie.

Your wealth, though it may be untold, Just a single bright smile to some one in distress.

A kind word to some ragged boy; These will often go further than money to

And fill a sad heart full of joy. Just a bunch of fresh flowers for an invalid's room; A line to a dear absent friend; These alone may do more to dispel pain and

Than all of the gold you can spend.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Outings.

D. M. Amsherry has purchased the Custer County Republican. A long felt want in Fullerton is to be filled with a first-class hotel.

West Point is swelling out to the proportions of a city of the second class. Malma is the name of a new town on the Omaha & North Platte road, seven miles west of Wahoo.

The herds of the latest common carrier, the Omaha & North Platte road, are a one-horse concern, and thrives on short hauls.

There are 150,000 bushels of corn in store at Dorchester awaiting a rise in price to pay for transportation to market.

The Beatrice board of trade has accepted a proposition for a canning factory and will take \$2,000 stock in the enterprise.

Beatrice takes kindly to a proposition to aid the Omaha Southern. The metropolis of Gage is always ready to lend a helping hand to enterprise, and there is money in it.

The Crawford Crescent commends the generosity of the Fort Robinson contractor in supplying the soldiers with sets of steel teeth to masticate the rubber

beat the furnishes them. The Beatrice Democrat of Saturday gave strong evidence of an early, prosperous spring, by issuing a ten-page paper. Marion & Burke are coming to the front like a team of thoroughbreds.

The Old Fellows of the Republican valley will have a celebration at Alma, April 23, the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America. Extensive preparations are being made, and the affair will undoubtedly be a grand success.

Schuyler has a much married woman, according to the papers of that little burg. Ida Stevens is first married to Horatio Saunders. Last summer she obtained a divorce. The laws of this state prescribe that six months shall elapse after a divorce before either party can marry again. Ida wanted to marry Frank Waterhouse, and so they slipped over to Council Bluffs and were speeded. Now comes Judge Post and sets aside the divorce and Ida has two husbands on her hands.

Iowa Items.

Cornell college has received an average of \$10.00 a week in contributions since the 1st of October.

The alleged natural gas well at Des Moines has proven a natural outburst of wind on the part of its owners.

The police of Davenport cost \$10,836 last year. The salaries of the rest of the city officials amounted to \$7,698.

Mrs. Alexander Chisholm, of Albia, fell from a step-ladder about ten days ago and sustained injuries from which she has since died.

The removal of a \$100 soap factory plant from Le Mars to LeRoy is hailed as a blessing in disguise. There is a profitable field right in town without shipping a bar.

Amelia Zimdars, a woman of about forty-five or fifty years of age, hung her head in despair at a saloon at Dubuque on the 31st inst. She had but lately arrived from Oshkosh, Wis. No cause is known for the act.

Ex-State Fish Commissioner A. E. Aldrich recently received from Washington \$100,000 of the price of pork. Hogs last week touched the highest figure that has been reached since 1884. All hog products except lard are advancing, and are liable to improve considerably more in price. Pork is \$7 a barrel higher than the price November 1, 1886, and has gained over \$1 during the last week.

Dakota. Kimball has voted \$5,000 for a school house.

The Salvation Army has bombarded Plainville.

Last week's treasure coach from Deadwood carried \$175,000.

St. Lawrence is in the midst of a coal famine and mild weather.

Brule county's banner town is said to be a panorama of decayed vegetables, ash heaps, tin cans, hoop skirts, bustles and other sweepings.

A citizen of Lennox did not enter the church the other evening because no one answered his knock at the door. In his estimation the people of that church are the most discourteous set of heathens ever heard of.

HAD TO STEAL.

A Plea of a Prisoner in Police Court. Notes.

"I plead guilty, judge," said F. M. O'Kara, who was arraigned in police court yesterday charged with stealing a harness from Dan Hurley. "But," he continued, "there are circumstances which are in my favor. I had to do this. I was driven to it. My wife and children were at home starving to death. I could not get work and I dared not beg. I had to steal to eat money to buy them some food."

The judge put him off with a sentence of two days in the county jail.

Charles Clarke, charged with stealing an overcoat, was given thirty days in the county jail. Seven drunks were arraigned. Two paid fines and two were sent up the other were discharged.

Charles Cook, a vagrant, was sent up for thirty days, and four other men accused of vagrancy were discharged.

POPULARITY IN POLITICS.

Katoff's Influence in Russian Affairs Being Practically Illustrated.

POWERFUL AND POTENTIAL PEN.

The Man Who Makes the Chancellor Shake—Prominent in Literature—Relation to Nihilism Scored in the "Reds' Eye."

Moscow, Feb. 12.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—Outsiders in general seem to have just discovered Katoff, if we may judge by the discussions going on throughout Europe over his recent articles on the European situation. Though known only to a limited number of people in other countries, in Russia, his name has long been a household word. The extent of his influence may be measured from the fact that, of late, the fall of more than one minister may be laid to his account. They did not choose to adopt certain measures strongly advocated by the Moscow Gazette, and their subsequent loss of office was the result. According to Russian ideas this is a natural result, but one which at first caused considerable surprise among the more superficial of the European politicians—now attribute it to personal influences and even to a remarkable ascendancy over the czar himself.

THE FRENCH PRESS have gone so far as to describe Katoff as the chosen confidante of the emperor's innermost thoughts, and his most trusted councillor, the only man to whom he looks for advice! Now, although the czar has raised Katoff to a position never before held by a plebeian, by admitting him to the imperial council, and is more ready to take his opinion than that of anyone else (save, perhaps, M. Paleydonoff, his ex-professor of law), in all matters connected with the daily routine of government, Alexander III. is not a man to allow any such extraordinary privileges. It is even reported here that Katoff has somewhat strained his position with the emperor by continuing to publish anti-German articles, after the fashion of his earlier career, and made a short time ago, and that he was not admitted when he last asked for an audience, though the czar answered his subsequent letter with the assurance that he would accept his great value on his opinions. By this it may be seen that Katoff's influence is not to be disputed.

NO SOCIALIST IN RUSSIA or elsewhere, ever gained for himself similar power, and how to wield it so well, although he may not be—as he has been described—the real autocrat of the empire. On the other hand, there is no doubt that he is the most dangerous enemy of the Russian autocrat, and his policy for the whole Russian nation hangs upon his words, and he represents public opinion far more surely than the majority of an elective parliament.

Katoff's first famous articles leveled against the czar, which were published last August, was a trumpet call that found its echo in the very heart of the country. Since then he has worked hard to undermine the favor that Berlin long enjoyed at St. Petersburg, and has so far succeeded, that a very little more would lead to an open rupture. One of M. Katoff's greatest titles to popularity, and one of the reasons of his success as a leader of public opinion, is that he belongs to no party, and is not in the insurrection in Poland, he was a liberal, and his liberalism, according to some accounts, was strongly

After having combated absolute government for years in the Burki Wielniki, and made himself the apostle of representative authority, this change of tactics was so startling as to call forth the blame of some of his best friends. But the nihilist movement was in full progress, and Katoff seeing the danger, concluded that the only power capable of erecting a barrier against the inroads of the revolution, was the emperor. He shrank, confidence of the nation, was that of the czar. From this time forward, the Moscow Gazette, of which Katoff had become proprietor in 1883, was looked upon almost as the official organ of the popular party, and his influence increased so much that three years later he became the principal instrument in the overthrow of M. Valonoff, who had dared to suspend the publication of the Gazette.

Katoff may be described as the intellectual head of the Russian nation.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN hang upon his words. Above all he is a Russian, a Russian patriot, and his sense of maintaining the integrity of the empire, which the Polish insurrection in the first place, and the cowardly attempts of the nihilists in the second, had put in jeopardy, is his chief motive. He is a man of alarm in spite of every opposition and caution. And his dread of Prince Bismarck naturally draws him towards an alliance with France. If the czar is accomplished he considers the safety of Europe will be assured for some time to come. In literature Katoff is as much a savant as in politics. No one has contributed more to the preparation of Russian literature, and the growing taste for it even among the higher classes where foreign authors used to be preferred, is due to him. The words of Tourguenev, Dostoevsky, and Tolstoy were all published in the Russian Messenger.

A MAN OF WONDERFUL POWERS in all he touches, a scholar as well as a publicist and a politician, he has carried on for years a literary career in favor of classical education. In this matter he was not content with mere word warfare, but has founded a college of his own, in which several hundreds of Russian youths are being educated in the highest classes, receive a first-rate education. He himself personally superintends the studies at the Nicholas college, and a considerable portion of the many hours which he daily devotes to hard work are given to the school. Although a man of sixty-seven, he is able to exist with two or three hours sleep, so marvelously is his physical constitution fitted for the wonderful and varied career which he has chosen to follow. It is a curious fact that although Katoff was the man who has shown himself the most determined enemy of nihilism, and has done more than anyone else to realize the workings of this occult society—and has therefore according to their tenets, deserved death many times—no one was found who would carry out the execution of this man. His popularity made him sacred even in the eyes of these men, who are usually ready to sacrifice human life without the slightest compunction.

UPON the Northern Pacific two weeks ago," he said in one of his sermons, "I saw a man who had sat in the car right ahead of me jump up quick and start for the mountain side. He ran like a deer. The thermometer showed that it was 32° below zero, and it was so cold that any man who went to the mountains in that weather was doomed to death. So we went after him. At first we couldn't gain on him at all. He couldn't have gone any faster if a pack of Indians had been after him. Finally we caught him and took him back to the cars, where we found that he was crazy. It had come on him like a flash, and he had no time to see the doctor about it. If we hadn't overtaken him where would he have been now? Just where you fellows will be if you don't take a tumble as quick as he did. You have got to skin right out like a wild man for the mountains if you expect to live."

"When I was up on the Yellowstone talking to the cowboys I saw them cut holes in the ice, and then pretty soon a lot of cattle would come down through the snow bays and reach out their long, black necks and stick their heads of the ice snow was four feet deep, but where the holes were there was water twice that depth and running like a mill race. Now, did these cattle creep up behind the snow bays and stick their paw and try the ice and look back and whimper and say they would come again some other day? Not any. They just rushed right up to the holes, and some of them were eager to get at the water of salvation, and when they saw some of the sheep slipped and fell into the stream, and were carried along under the ice in the twinkling of an eye, Glory! glory! That's what I like. When I see you fellows as eager to get at the water of salvation, and when you see some of the sheep swept under and carried away, then I shout louder yet."

"Down in Wyoming, just before Christmas, there came up a cold rain that froze as it fell, and it was a mighty hard. Some of the sheep herders got worried about the flocks, and the boys were ordered out to look after the sheep. I went along. There were Bicker's boys, and there were Leggett's boys, and they all knew their brands. When they saw one of their own sheep disabled or suffering they just took him away and put him in a warm place, and tried him back to the ranch. But there was once in a while a sheep that didn't have any brand on him, and what became of him? You know and I know. Every one thought that he belonged to somebody else, and he was left to rustle for himself. No shepherd for him, you bet. He just lay out in the rain and shivered, and when he was dead, some of the boys would take him